

BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES
URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OTHER RECORDS
FOR 1943

S. KNIBB YOUNG, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DURHAM :
Advertiser Printing Works, Saddler Street.

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DURHAM,

NOVEMBER, 1944.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Brandon and Byshottles
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my seventeenth annual report covering the year 1943.

The vital statistics can be considered most satisfactory ; the Birth Rate being the highest for ten years ; the Death Rate well within the average for that period ; and the Infant Mortality Rate equal to the lowest recorded since 1934.

Deaths from Cardio-vascular disease and Cancer show some considerable decline, whilst those from Respiratory diseases are considerably increased. Notifications of Tuberculosis show some encouraging decline, whilst deaths from that disease were about the average.

The incidence of other Infectious Diseases was small, except for Measles which was epidemic, though mild, resulting in two deaths only. There were no deaths from either Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

I once again record with pleasure my appreciation of the valuable and generous help afforded to me at all times by your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Wilkinson, and desire to express my thanks to the members of the Council and other Officials for their kindness and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. KNIBB YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1943.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) :—8,161.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1943 :—17,900.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1943) :—5,186.

Rateable value :—£59,447.

Sum represented by a penny rate :—£219.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births—Legitimate	348	183	165	Birth-rate per 1,000
Illegitimate	22	15	7	of the estimated resi- dent population :—
				20.67.
Stillbirths—Legitimate	8	5	3	Rate per 1,000 total
Illegitimate	1	—	1	(live and stillbirths)
				24.32.
Deaths 227 119 108				Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population :—
				12.68.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list) :—

		Rate per 1,000 total Deaths. (live and stillbirths).
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	...	Nil.
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes	...	Nil.
Total 		Nil.

DEATH-RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :—

All infants per 1,000 live births (20 deaths)	...	...	54
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	52
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	91
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	24
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	1

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1943.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Total.	Male.	Female.
ALL CAUSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	227	119	108
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	-
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane Tabes Dorsalis ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Cancer—Malignant Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	7	17
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	19	13
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	58	30	28
Aneurysm ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	-
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	10
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Peptic Ulcer ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	-
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1
Senility ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	-
Other Violence ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	12
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—
227	20	4	1	10	7	14	56	115

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Number of Cases Notified.		Number Admitted to Hospital.		Deaths.	
	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	50	43	50	43	—
Diphtheria	22	10	22	10	3
Enteric Fever	5	1	5	1	—
Puerperal Fever	2	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	5	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	2	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	169	373	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	34	33	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Ages.	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	3	2	21	12	2	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	1	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1
10—15 ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—
15—20 ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
20—25 ...	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
25—35 ...	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
35—45 ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
45—55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55—65 ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
65 upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	6	2	4	8	6	2	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :

S. KNIBB YOUNG, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector (whole-time) :

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.Food Inspector, etc.

Clerk : JOHN MULHALL (on Active Service).

Temporary : M. STEEL.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY OVER TEN YEARS.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Birth Rate ...	17.74	16.85	15.17	17.49	15.73	15.67	17.27	17.46	19.00	20.67
Death Rate ...	12.82	11.17	13.35	12.75	10.47	12.42	14.77	11.48	13.58	12.68
Infant Mortality	59	62	115	54	60	75	62	55	56	54

TABLE COMPARING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1942 OF ENGLAND AND
WALES, ETC., WITH THAT FOR BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES.

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population.		All Causes.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.		Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales	16.5	0.51	12.1	5.3	49
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, in- cluding London ...	18.6	0.63	14.2	7.9	58
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	19.4	0.61	12.7	4.4	46
London ...	15.8	0.45	15.0	10.4	58
Administrative Co. of Durham ...	18.4	0.65	12.7	5.4	66
Brandon and Byshottles ...	20.7	0.50	12.7	2.7	54

WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of Brandon Village with four farm houses and about fifty cottages, and a few isolated farms and cottages, the District receives its water from the mains of the Durham County Water Board.

Brandon Village.—In my last report I mentioned that the old ram pump which for many years had pumped the water to this Village had been replaced by a small modern centrifugal pump and collecting tank. I am pleased to report that this system has been much more satisfactory and the Village supply has failed for a few hours and only on rare occasions.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Owing to the National Emergency no scheme of conversions has been possible, and only four conversions by individual owners have been carried out.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences existing in the area at the end of 1943 was as follows :—

Water Closets	...	...	...	...	2,799
Ash Closets	...	...	...	...	2,563
Ash-pit Privies	...	...	...	...	63
<hr/>					
					5,425
<hr/>					

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No new works have been carried out during the year.

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1943.**

			Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
1. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.					
Dwelling-houses and Schools—					
Foul Conditions	...	...	—	—	—
Structural Defects	...	...	30	—	30
Overcrowding	...	...	1	—	1
Lodging-houses	...	...	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	—	—	—
Cowsheds	...	...	6	—	6
Bakehouses	...	...	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses	...	...	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	41	—	41
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	1	—	1
Waterclosets	...	...	6	—	6
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	1	—	1
House Drainage—					
Defective Taps	...	...	—	—	—
No Disconnection from Sewers	...	...	—	—	—
Other Faults	...	...	26	—	26
Water Supply	...	...	32	—	32
Pigsties	...	...	—	—	—
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	...	...	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	...	3	—	3
Totals	...	...	147	—	147

	Number.
II. WATER, FOOD AND DRUGS.	
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	1
Samples condemned as unfit for use	Nil.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	Nil.
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food ...	Nil.
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	Nil.
Samples found Adulterated	Nil.
III. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.	
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed ...	70
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease ...	70
Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease ...	Nil.
Prosecutions for exposures of infected persons or things ...	Nil.
Convictions for exposures of infected persons or things ...	Nil.
IV. GENERAL.	
Number of New Houses erected during year	Nil.
Number of such Houses occupied during year	Nil.
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets	Nil.
Ash-pit privies converted into Water-closets	Nil.
Ash-closets converted into Water-closets	4
Total number of Water-closets in District	2799
Total number of Ash-closets in District	2563
Total number of Ash-pit privies in District	63 } 5425

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The Council's Scheme of Direct Labour was commenced on the 1st April, 1941, when a driver and three men were employed to service approximately 1,000 houses ; since then the Department has gradually increased, and while at the beginning of this year the Council owned four refuse waggons operated by four drivers and ten labourers, to carry out the work of cleansing 3,866 houses and in addition to collect salvage from approximately 150 shops and other buildings, at the end of the year another vehicle was obtained, and it was possible to increase the Council Scheme to service 4,792 houses, and some 160 shops and other buildings, and at the same time to reduce the number of houses let to Contract from 1,334 houses to 408.

During the year this work has been carried out satisfactorily and the number of temporary stoppages due to mechanical breakdown of waggons has been negligible. On these occasions it has been possible during the summer months to operate one waggon

by two squads of men, one squad working from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and the other from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. This method, however, cannot be put into operation during the winter months, and it has been necessary on occasions to hire extra waggons during the periods of breakdowns. Under these circumstances it will be readily understood that a certain amount of dislocation of the services has been unavoidable, and it is becoming evident, particularly as two of the waggons are showing definite signs of wear, that the purchase of a reserve wagon is necessary to put into operation on the district during breakdowns and particularly to help during the difficult winter months.

Refuse Disposal.

There are four refuse tips in the area, at Brandon, New Brancepeth, Esh Winning, respectively, and two smaller tips are occasionally used at Broompark and Browney Colliery.

Land Reclamation.

During the year an old river bed, passing through a field at Burnigil Farm, near Sunderland Bridge, was filled in with refuse. This work was incorporated with a land drainage scheme, and when recently completed not only added about two acres of land to the field, but definitely improved the drainage.

Schedules 1 and 2 give details of work done and costs.

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF COSTS FOR SCAVENGING (DIRECT LABOUR)
FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1944.

Schedule 1.	J.T.N. 513.	J.T.N. 27.	U.P. 9894.	A.V.N. 707.	J.T.N. 798.	Scaveng- ing.	Building Rent and Rates.	Work on Refuse Tips.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wages	... 735 19 8	... 812 5	6 440 17	1 572 5	0 521 7	0 0				3,265 4 0
Petrol	... 60 19 7	64 3	3 58 13	3 53 3	3 43 19	1				280 18 5
Insurance	... 13 8 3	13 8	3 14 10	11 13 8	3 11 2	7				65 19 5
Road Fund Licences	... 30 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	0 30 0	0 0 40	10 0				155 10 0
Depreciation	160 0 0	160 0 0	0 100 0	0 50 0	0 0 50	0 0				520 0 0
Maintenance...	38 14 8	43 12	8 126 7	3 59 4	1 9 2	2				277 0 10
Cost of Tyres	36 18 3			49 10 2	4 14 5					91 2 10
Extra Hire ...						24 18 0				24 18 0
Other Items							47 2 7	79 2 11 27	15 0	154 0 6
Travelling (S.I.) ...							18 9 6			18 9 6
	1,039 2 2	1,160 8 11	765 8 6	827 10 11	680 15 3	43 7	6 47 2	7 261 12	8 27 15 0	4,853 3 0

TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF WORK AND COSTS BY DIRECT LABOUR AND CONTRACT DURING YEAR.

Schedule 2.

Salvage.

The total value of salvage sold during the year was £603 14s. 4d. as against £673 7s. 3d. last year, a decrease of £69 12s. 11d. The weight of paper collected dropped from 58 tons to 52½ tons, and metals from 65 tons to 40½ tons in 1943. On the other hand, kitchen waste collected in 1942 was 48 tons, and this year it increased to 96 tons. A summary showing details of the salvage yield for the year is appended.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paper ...	52	13	2	4	340	10	11			
Scrap Tins ...	40	3	8	0	86	10	2			
Kitchen Waste ...	96	4	0	0	121	12	0			
Scrap Iron ...	0	7	0	0	1	4	9			
Household Bones ...	0	13	3	24	3	6	10			
Rubber ...	2	13	3	0	6	14	4			
Scrap Metal ...	7	18	3	0	22	1	7			
Rags ...	0	18	0	0	9	4	3			
Sacking ...	1	5	3	0	1	17	0			
Bottles and Jars ...					10	12	6			
Donations ...						43	10	0		
Purchases ...						20	3	9		
Rent, Rates and Taxes						29	6	10		
Haulage ...						15	10	2		
Repairs ...						4	5	8		
Advertising ...						3	19	0		
Wages ...						238	2	4		
Cost of Council Waggon						36	18	9		
Sanitary Inspector's Travelling ...						22	18	8		
Cr. Balance ...						188	19	2		
	202	19	3	0	£603	14	4	£603	14	4

HOUSING.

BRANDON COLLIERY CLEARANCE AREA.

During the year 1935 one hundred and twenty-five houses were condemned in Brandon Colliery, and owing to the outbreak of War in September, 1939, the building of 128 houses commenced in May of that year was brought to a standstill, and only 38 houses were completed. A corresponding number of families from the Clearance Area were rehoused, but, although many families have been found other and more suitable accommodation, there are still some fifty families living in this Clearance Area.

EAST WARD CLEARANCE AREA.

The sixty houses condemned in this Area are all occupied and the owners are carrying out all emergency repairs.

NEW BRANCEPETH CLEARANCE AREA.

There were three Clearance Areas in this Ward, involving the condemnation of 150 houses. A scheme to build 156 houses was only partly completed at the outbreak of War, and only 78 families were rehoused on the Braunespath Estate. Owing, however, to families leaving the Area, and other families finding more suitable accommodation in the Village, it was found that only six families remained in this Clearance Area. After receiving authority from the Ministry of Health, six additional houses were built, and now all the Area is cleared, and only six houses remain standing in Margaret Street, and these are used by the Colliery Company for storage purposes.

USHAW MOOR COLLIERY CLEARANCE AREA.

The conditions existing in this old Colliery Village are definitely the worst in the Council's Area. The ninety-seven houses here were condemned in 1936, and since then they have suffered severe damage due to subsidence, and many of them are structurally dangerous, and in some cases, fortunately after the removal of families, houses have collapsed.

To enable the Council to rehouse the worst cases in the Area, advantage was taken of a Ministry of Health Circular authorising the requisitioning of empty houses. Work is now proceeding to repair sixteen houses coming within this category at Ladysmith Terrace, Ushaw Moor, which, when made habitable, will be let to families living in houses in the Clearance Area.

LYMINGTON TERRACE.

Nineteen of the seventy-five houses in this Terrace, damaged by subsidence, have been demolished.

HOUSING—POST WAR NEEDS.

During the year a careful survey of the housing position and its relation to post war needs has been carried out, and the following conclusions, shown in detail on the appended schedule, have been drawn. There are in this district approximately 5,200 dwelling houses, and according to present-day standards 2,599 should be dealt with under the Housing Acts during the next ten years, and

the families living in them should be rehoused in modern Council Houses. In addition to these, at least another 500 houses will be needed to deal with the demand for houses by Service-men after their demobilisation, and to rehouse families in overcrowded conditions, etc.

SCHEDULE OF POST WAR HOUSING REQUIREMENTS
SHOWING STAGES FOR REPLACEMENTS.

(See key at foot).

Ward or District.	Types of Houses.						Totals.
	1. 1-2 yrs.	2. 3-5 yrs.	3. 6-10 yrs.	4. 11-20 yrs.	5. 21-30 yrs.	6. Over 30 yrs.	
Centre, South and East Wards	736	557	474	284	414	108	2,573
North, Ushaw Moor and Broompark Wards ...	208	8	142	284	687	272	1,601
West Ward	112	30	332	211	271	234	1,190
GROSS TOTALS ...	1,056	595	948	779	1,372	614	5,364

1. Slum Clearance—Grade 1.
2. Slum Clearance—Grade 2.
3. Slum Clearance—Grade 3.
4. Terrace Housing, 11-20 years (through passages types without conveniences).
- 5 and 6. Housing without amenities. 21-30 years.

Note.—In addition to the above, housing to meet the following circumstances is required :—

- (a) Anticipated shortage of houses on return of Service personnel.
- (b) Aged persons.
- (c) Housing for Industrial development.
- (d) Housing to abate overcrowding.

AREA PLANNING.

It is pleasing to note that during the year your resolution to prepare a local planning scheme for the area has brought details of the many problems which required consideration in relation to the future development of the villages, the life of the community, ways and means of communication, and particularly the interest in new industries to provide full employment.

The survey essential always to proper planning is made up statistically of the following maps and charts.

1. TOPOGRAPHY.

This deals with the contours of the area and shows the relative importance of low and high ground and development in the past of our present villages. In some cases the siting has been good, but this has obviously been due to the necessity of providing mining housing near to pit shafts and/or colliery workings.

2. LOW LYING, FLOODLAND AND WOODLAND.

The general arrangement of this map shows tracts of land coming within the category of the sub-head. Those areas have been shaded on the map, similarly land which is considered inaccessible, i.e., land away from main communications in the area. This treatment obviates consideration of ground which is not suitable, or not reasonably situated, and enables concentration of selection from a smaller area.

3. AGRICULTURE.

The whole question has been discussed with the late Mr. Trustram Haward, Regional Land Utilisation Officer, and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and the conclusions reached seem satisfactory so far as present proposals are concerned. There is a principle that old villages go out of existence and the population combine in a central scheme in which the majority of the population are either engaged, or become absorbed in the basic trade or services relating thereto. This frees large tracts of land from buildings and enables return of land to agricultural service free from trespass and interference.

4. POPULATION.

This chart gives some indication of population relationship to housing, future housing, together with detail of the type and numbers required.

5. EMPLOYMENT.

This is made up on a comparative basis and shows the tendency of employment in various services and the excessive employment in the mining industry compared with the general figures of employment in England and Wales. The detail was taken from records of population during the last few months and may not be true post-war indication, but I believe there can be little material difference in the percentages. The figures shown "employed in War Factories" do not exist pre-war, but there is a possibility of their continuation in employment at least for some years after the war. Some portion of the percentages in this total will constitute unemployment and should be added to unemployment figures. It may be also, in the case of mining, present numbers employed will not be maintained and that also will increase the "unemployment" figure.

6. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The present population is shown in three distinct groups.

7. COMMUNICATION.

This map indicates pre-war bus traffic intercommunicating with Durham City centre. This highway appears to be an important arterial road, and any interference by increasing development or reconstruction on the boundary sites would be detrimental to ourselves and neighbouring authorities. The suggestion is to retain the road to carry post-war road communications.

8. SERVICES.

The major portion of the development area is well supplied by water and electricity services and from enquiries there would appear to be sufficient margin for possible extensions, and where development is likely to take place practical propositions are to be put forward. The further use of gas (especially for cooking) is one which will receive careful consideration by the Council.

9. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The new development sites seem very suitable and simple in layout for drainage and sewerage and would be carefully noted in your future programmes.

THE NEW TOWN PLAN—BRANDON.

The lack of unity and cohesion of the three localities now under consideration has led to the proposal as shown in the detail in the new planned town.

The influences and details of the survey have decided the siting, which is supported by the fact of its important position and relation to works of employment.

The site selected is one with a fairly even gradient to the South with the nucleus of the plan surrounded by a proposed ring road now designed for dual traffic, with Carr Avenue on the East, Brandon Road on the North, and Sawmills Road on the West.

The existing railway station and the close proximity to the main through road is very favourable for communication.

The older Brandon Colliery housing, with its made-up streets on the east side of the new development, seems to lend itself for future industrial work.

The existing colliery and unsightly part of this area can be sufficiently screened.

Radial roads lead to the town centre with circulating roads forming the sites, is a relief to congestion.

The central part has been planned to take the business centre, generally comprising trading establishments (provisions 10, miscellaneous 22), administration, banks, cinema, post office, police station, churches and health centre.

An open market square will provide suitable parking facilities and an open central green will provide some amenity.

The planning for aged persons, although in a quieter part of the centre, is adjacent to the new centre for their convenience.

The following has been provided around the town centre :—

1. HOUSING.
 - (a) Miners.
 - (b) General Type.
 - (c) Residential Class.
 - (d) Agricultural Workers.
 - (e) Maisonettes for Young People.

Spread throughout the plan are playing-fields for children, accommodation for lock-up garages (which are expected to be in great demand).

2. Schools, at least three new sites and nursery school.
3. Churches, for all denominations.
4. Park and Recreational Ground.
5. Miners' Welfare Hall.
6. Groups of shopping—small traders.

Architectural considerations have been carefully borne in mind and efforts made to lend to the new development a balance and proportion suitable to the size of the town.

The siting of important buildings, aspect of living accommodation, the framing of street picture and vista have been essentially studied in the planning.

The development will provide for a new town of between 8,000 and 10,000.

The Health Centre should provide for some of the facilities outlined in the Government's White Paper, but at the same time combines the social centre and is a building that everyone may use and for all members of every family, catering for their health and leisure activities.

It may provide for cinema, swimming baths, dance halls, cafeteria, nurseries, playgrounds, library, work rooms, and consulting rooms for the sick as well as a welfare centre. The centre is generally to promote health and living amongst the whole community.

This health centre seems to me to be well in advance of the community centre so often talked about, and it seems to me there is much need and opportunity to develop to the full its capabilities.

NEW TOWN MODEL.

A most interesting model shows the new proposed town centre development at Brandon and will be a useful contribution for the layman in visualising the scheme.

THE NEW TOWN PLAN—USHAW MOOR.

This plan is on similar lines to that described above, development providing for 7,000 to 8,000 population.

THE NEW TOWN PLAN—ESH WINNING.

The problem here is one of re-development on the existing locality, and the Council are looking forward to a solution of the problem which is expected shortly.

DENSITIES.

The living density in the three areas is approximately 70 persons to the acre, standards usually being between 50 to 100.

PLANNING CLEARANCE.

The Ministry of Town and County Planning has given planning clearance to the two years' programme development of these new township sites after the consultation with the Ministry of Health, Agriculture, and consideration with the mineral position. Negotiations for the land are in hand, and the Council hope to make an early start with the preparation of sites.

HOUSING TYPES.

The Dudley Report has recommended many improved standards in the design of dwelling, planning, lay-out, construction and equipment.

"Three ways of Living" are being carefully considered, and design of houses are in course of preparation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The inspection of meat is carried out by the Council's Sanitary Inspector at the Government Controlled Slaughter House at Meadowfield, where all cattle, sheep and pigs are slaughtered to supply the needs of the population at Durham City, Durham Rural, and Brandon and Byshottles Districts.

As previously stated in my reports, the greatest co-operation exists between the Council's Sanitary Inspector and the Slaughter House Manager (Mr. F. Armstrong), who gives every assistance to facilitate the inspection of carcases, etc.

A Schedule showing the summary of the work done during the year is appended :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Carcases Inspected	1,789	178	784	9,146	59	11,956
All Disease except Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	4	1	5	2	13
Weight of condemned carcasses	lbs. 519	lbs. 1,320	lbs. 66	lbs. 314	lbs. 277	lbs. 2,496
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	165	61	16	71	17	330
Weight of condemned parts or organs	lbs. 1,847	lbs. 1,087	lbs. 348	lbs. 714	lbs. 69	lbs. 4,065
Percentage of carcasses inspected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	9.6%	36.5%	2.1%	.7%	32.2%	2.8%
Tuberculosis Only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	7	1	—	—	13
Weight of condemned carcasses	lbs. 2,840	lbs. 3,306	lbs. 28	—	—	lbs. 6,174
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	36	54	—	—	—	90
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	2.2 %	34.2 %	.1 %	—	—	.8 %

FOOD INSPECTION.

Other foods condemned during the year were as follows:—

Corned Beef ...	...	...	...	1,068	lbs.
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	194	"
Bacon	...	...	...	96	"
Cheese	...	...	...	57	"
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Corned Mutton	...	...	...	72	"
Sugar	...	...	...	252	"
Jam ...	...	...	...	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Margarine	...	...	...	6	"

Ham ...	...	...	...	...	22½ lbs.
Salmon	...	...	...	...	22 "
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	13 "
Casserole Steak	...	...	...	...	5 "
Minced Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	12 ozs.
Milk (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	273½ pts.
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	24 doz.

F FARMS AND DAIRIES.

The following is a summary of the main facts concerning the Milk Supply of your District :—

				Number.
Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...	39
Registered Cow Sheds	...	...	...	49
Farms discontinued during the year			...	Nil.
Producers and Wholesalers	...	...	...	5
Producers and Retailers	...	...	...	26
Producers, Wholesalers and Retailers	...	...	...	5
Producers and Butter-makers	...	...	...	2
Accredited Producers	...	...	...	5
(included in the above).				
Milk Shops in Area (including shops selling bottled Milk)	...	...	...	20
Retailers not resident in Area	...	...	...	7
Dairy Cattle (approximate)	...	...	...	380
New Cow Sheds during year	...	...	...	Nil.
Farm Inspections during year	...	...	...	210

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The standard of cleanliness on Farms and Dairies, with few exceptions, has been maintained.

No new byres have been built during the year, but a new Dairy with Sterilized Plant is in course of construction at Broadgate Farm, Ushaw Moor, and after its completion an application to the County will be made for an accredited licence.

FISH FRYERS.

At the beginning of the year there were eighteen of these fish fryers' premises, fifteen of which were carried out in permanent buildings and three in wooden erections.

The poorest of these wooden erections, situated at the lower end of Brandon Colliery, has been condemned and demolished.

These premises are visited regularly by your Sanitary Inspector and the conditions as regards cleanliness have been found satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

There are no large factories in the Area, but there are thirty-one small factories, even in most cases by individual craftsmen, carrying on the trade of Joiners, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Boot Repairing, etc.

There are also nine bakehouses. Two of them do both wholesale and retail trade, and the remaining seven are retailers only.

The conditions existing on these premises when visited were found satisfactory.

